**Dynamics:**

- *Straight* rhythm
- Syncopated rhythm

**Key vocabulary**

**Musical elements** = dynamics (loud/soft), tempo (slow/fast).
**Chromatic pitch** = Tones and semitones. Natural, sharp, flat.

**Structure and form** = Ternary form (ABA), Verse/chorus form, 12-bar blues.

**Devices** = Leitmotif, sequence, ostinato, imitation, inversion, retrograde.
**Texture** = Identify monophonic, homophonic & polyphonic.

**Timbre** = Distinct tone of an instrument - caused by vibration and resonance.

**Rhythm** = Straight rhythms, off-beats, syncopation, swung rhythms.

**Notation** = Develop reading and understanding. (EGBDF – lines, FACE – spaces.)

**Metre** = Number of beats per bar – e.g. 4/4 (simple) or 6/8 (compound).

**Raag** = An Indian melodic mode (scale) that is used for improvisation.

**Drone** = A long, low, continuous note. Often accompanies improvised melody.

**Harmony** = Triad chords: major ☺, minor ☼. Also 7th Chords.

**Consonance** = Sounds pleasant. Pitch-sets (and chords) are shared between parts.

**Dissonance** = Sounds tense and harsh. Pitches (and chords) clash! Some chords sound *more dissonant* than triad chords e.g. 7th chords.

**Genres to be familiar with**


**Blues Improvisation:** Robert Sherlaw Johnson, Buddy Guy, John Mayall.

**Programme Music:** Debussy: La-mer, Strauss - Also sprach zarathustra

**Indian Classical Music / Gamelan:** Ravi Shankar - Raag Khamaj, Balinese Gamelan in Ubud Palace

**Skills you will develop:**

- Perform swung and off-beat rhythms.
- Play triads on two different instruments.
- Compose your own melody
- Develop reading of staff notation.
- Use composition software confidently.
- Evaluate your own and others work, knowing how to develop further.
- A sense of music throughout time (timeline).

**Chord diagrams**

- *Straight* rhythm
- Syncopated rhythm

**Line Notes**

- E
- G
- B
- D
- F

**Space Notes**

- F
- A
- C
- E